

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1861.]

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1798.

[VOLUME XIV.]

**** The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year.—Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six months subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always six months in advance.**

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the **DRUG BUSINESS**, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of **Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.** The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business (one in the whole sale and retail line; the situation equidistant to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second Streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will be felt by the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to **JAMES MOORE, JUN.**

Who has For Sale,

TWO Sloops, well calculated for the river trade—**The PEACOCK**, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order. **The SALLY**, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business. All persons indebted to the late firm of **Colburn & Baldwin, W. B. Goldsmith, Goldsmith & Moore**, or the subscribers, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to **JAMES MOORE, JUN.**

Ship & Insurance Broker. **THE SUBSCRIBER**, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker. He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist in matters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps. Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. **SAMUEL EMERY.** Philadelphia, August 24th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut Street Wharf, 195 casks of nails assorted 20 casks of fail canvas, from No. 1 to 8 53 casks yellow ochre 15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each London particular } Madeira Wines India market } Tenerife do. in hogheads and pip Old Port do. in blads Empty Claret bottles 6 casks of Gingham, Dimities, Muslinets &c. afforded for the West India market 4, 10, and 12 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage Writing plates, ink bands and preflies 20 purchases Jamaica rum 1 bale steaming twine 160 bundles sheathing paper

STAMPS.

W. G. GRIFFITHS, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, BEGS leave to inform such persons in the Southern part of the city (who may find it inconvenient to go farther up for their stamps) that at his Store, No. 177, South Second, near Spruce Street, he has a general supply for distribution. He has just received from London, by the way of New York, an elegant assortment of Morocco Articles, viz. travelling, dressing, writing and dressing Cases, with Instruments very complete; Pocket Books; Envelopes; Thread Cases, Purse, &c. in the greatest variety and best manufacture. *Like a hand—*Chairs of every part of the American Coast, Prints framed and glazed, Drawing Books and Portable Desks, which, with his usual stock, W. G. hopes will not be unworthy the attention of ladies or gentlemen who make use of such goods. A number of small Dutch RIFLES, cheap

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by **JAMES YARD.**

Should a gentleman, a native of Tennessee, who has been known in America by the name of Lewis Martin Covel at one time, and another by that of Lewis Covel Pelletier, be alive, and will apply to James Barry, of Baltimore, he will hear of something big by his interest. Or should he be deceased, any person who will address a certificate of his death, properly authenticated, will be rewarded with twenty dollars, by applying as above. Mr. Pelletier is supposed to be some where in the State of Massachusetts.

Balkenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sefton). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Pease.

There are on its number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expense would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1200 fine-bearing engrained Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of land tract near 100 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds. Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—it is wooded and watered. To have trouble, the price is five pound per acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of **J. McFARLANE & Co.** No 78, Chestnut Street.

FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act passed at November session 1791, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the district of Columbia; and the same may be transmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens. Within the district of Columbia, upon the eastern branch of Potomack, 6 square squares No. 1124, and 1131 in the city Washington, are 360 acres of reserved wood land for sale. Its advantages are numerous, possessing three or four elegant heights, many fine springs, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a dock or ship yard, no position can be of equal benefits, having two coves, with narrow entrances, from which at an easy expense, tide water might be excluded, and docks sunk, large enough to receive vessels of any size. Withholding to retain an interest in the property, I would prefer selling an undivided half or three eighths. **GEORGE FRENCH.** or terms apply to Mr. Charles Minifie, Union Street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Wallis, Baltimore. July 23.

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House, on the South side of Fifth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chestnut Street.

Boston Glass,

THE Company now engaged in carrying on the Glass Manufactory, with pleasure afford to the public, they have at length brought the business into a situation that will allow them to promise a rapid punctuality in the execution of all orders, and a superiority in the glass they manufacture to any imported. Their Agents, Messrs. JOSEPH ARNOLD and Co. of Philadelphia, will receive and transmit to the Company, orders from any part of the Southern States, and will contract for the delivery of the Glass, on terms as reasonable as could be procured from the Company themselves. Letters and orders directed to Charles F. Knapp, at the works in Boston, shall meet the strictest attention. N. B. They cut off any size from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches. July 27.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the 7th section of an act to augment the army of the United States and for other purposes, passed the 10th of July, 1798, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint a number not exceeding four, teachers of the arts and sciences necessary for the instruction of the artificers and engineers, who shall be entitled to the monthly pay of fifty dollars, and two rations per day.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN to those gentlemen who are qualified and desirous to engage as teachers upon the terms expressed in the said act, of the sciences necessary to the artificers and engineers, to forward their applications and recommendations to the secretary for the department of war.

The sciences most necessary to the artificers and engineers, are the several branches of the mathematics, particularly gunnery, fortification, hydraulics, hydrostatics, and the calculations of masonry, timber, &c. also mineralogy, military architecture and designing.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given; A large convenient, well finished house, No. 245 High Street, lately occupied by Doctor Willar, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of **WILLIAM SHEAFF,** No 168, High Street.

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN. No. 8, CHESTNUT STREET, 100 hogheads RUM, Of high proof and fine flavour

Madras and Ventapalem

HANDKERCHIEFS, Searlaunders and Carradaries, of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received, and for sale by **Alex. J. Miller & Co.** No. 64, South Front Street.

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put up in half Barrels } up with care for long voyages. 100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork. 50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINE S.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine 30 Pipes of Port 30 half casks of Sherry 30 Casks of Lisbon 300 Casks of French Claret, of excellent quality. 800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR, 100 Barrels of Condensed, and 20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin, Landenberger's Wharf. Just Received and for sale by **WILLIAM YOUNG,** Corner of Second and Chestnut Streets—and at the Office of the Editor, price 3 cents of a dollar, **AN ORATION,** Spoken at Hartford, on the Anniversary of Independence, July 4, 1798. By **THEODORE DWIGHT.**

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses With convenient stores, wharves, &c. Situate on Water Street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Street, containing in front on Water Street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or other who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to printer. April 5.

West-Indian from Madeira.

Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed the is now discharging at South-Crest Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permit, the Vessel being immediately wanted. **Peter Blight.**

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Meis Beef 100 ditto Pork 7 or 800 ditto fine Flour 4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West Indian. A choice parcel of Phelps's old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use. August 15.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me indue thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, anote of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Race Street. August 6. **THE Public are hereby informed,** THAT I did not mean to authorize Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further. **JOHN TRAVIS.**

INSURANCE OFFICE

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, August 11, 1798. **THE** Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifty-five dollars on each share of the Stock of this Company, for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 10th instant. **James S. Cox, President.**

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indentured Dutch Servant BOY, who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer. August 4.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity Benjamin Monteith Master, from Lagaira, CONSISTING OF 945 Fenegases of Cocoa 4000 lb. of Flara Indigo 210 Bales of Cotton 4 Packages of Goat Skins By **Willings & Francis.** No. Eleventh Street.

To be Sold,

An elegant and convenient House, in Chestnut Street, next door to the Bank of North America. THE Lot is thirty by one hundred and twenty eight. The House has been thoroughly repaired within a few months.—Apply to the Printer. August 8.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the United States: the Locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workman-like manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the times proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned fowls will be delivered from the public flocks in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective States at places to be hereafter designated.—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or depot of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with securities for fulfilling their engagements: No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals, already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions reasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the Secretary of the Treasury,

John Steele, comptroller. Treasury Department } June 24, 1798. }

To be Sold, at private Sale,

A Plantation and Tract of Land CONTAINING 145 acres, situate in White-Marsh township, in the county of Montgomery, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and on the public road leading from Plymouth by the Broad-Ax tavern toward Hagerstown, and about one quarter of a mile from said tavern, also about the same distance from the Skippack road and about the same distance from the late residence of James Morris esq. deceased. It is bounded by lands of Anthony Morris esq. Jacob Reiff and Detweiler. About ten acres are good watered meadow, about 15 or 20 a c under clover, and about 35 acres are well timbered. The buildings on the above farm consist of a two-story stone dwelling-house, a large stone barn and stone spring-house. There is also on the premises a young orchard of about 150 apple-trees.

This farm has great advantages of water, as there is an excellent never-failing stream passing by the house and barn, in such a manner as to supply the same as well as every field with a sufficient quantity.

The spring over which the spring-house is built, is excellent water, and is also very near and convenient to the dwelling house.

The situation of this place is healthy and in a good neighborhood, and is near to several different places of worship, and within the distance of half a mile from two grist and saw mills, also near lime-kilns.

This farm will be sold together or divided into two parts, as may suit the purchasers. Also a two-story stone house with a barn and carriage house and lot of land situate on Chestnut-hill. It is a very high and healthy situation, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect.—Possession of part of the house may be had immediately.

For further particulars apply to **Henry Pratt,** No 94 North Water Street Philadelphia, or to **CHRISTOPHER HEDRICK,** on Chestnut-hill.

Chestnut-hill, August 14th, 1798.

Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases.

A DISSERTATION ON THE SOURCES THEREOF, IN which it is attempted to prove from a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states and vicissitudes of the atmosphere. By **CHARLES McLEAN, Calcutta.** This valuable work, together with a view of the Science of Life, and a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility.—Neatly printed on fine wove paper, and bound in boards, are now to be had at **W. YOUNG'S Book Store,** The corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, (Price One Dollar.)

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF **BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,** Chintz Colles, Maharaungungy Chintz Gussins, Tookereys, Elahad Bisties, Wrought Medlins, Long Drawers, Wrought Medlins, Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets ALSO, Carolina Indigo, Coffee in hogheads, A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE.

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by **John Craig,** No. 22, Dock-Street.

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word Land upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will fit it best after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham, Post-Master General. Philadelphia, August 13, 1798.

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt in Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost. 4000 dollars 41 per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96. Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the recovery of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

DE leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the **SADDLERY BUSINESS**, which will in future be carried on under the firm of **HAINES & JONES,** in Market Street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

FOR SALE,

A FARM on the road leading to State Island, within four and a half miles of Philadelphia, containing 45 acres in the highest state of cultivation—25 acres of which is meadow, the remainder upland. There are on the premises, a new frame House and Barn, with an excellent kitchen garden, containing a great number of fruit Trees.—Immediate possession will be given.

For terms apply to **Thomas W. Francis,** No. 98 South Third Street.

Any person in the neighbour-

hood of Germantown desirous of effecting Insurance at the Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, now opened at the North West Corner of Ninth and Market Streets, may know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the house of **Sennet W. Fisher, Esq.** in Germantown.

Territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio.

Washington County, N.

WHEREAS a Writ of Attachment hath issued out of the court of Common Pleas in said county, directed to the Sheriff of said county, returnable to June term 1797, at the suit of Griffin Greene, esq. against the Goods and Chattels, Lands, Tenements, Effects, Rights and Credits of Ala Barret, for Seventy Dollars. And whereas, the said Sheriff hath by virtue of said Writ attached a Lot of Land lying in said county, containing one hundred acres, the property of the Defendant. NOTICE is therefore given to the said Ala Barret, that unless he doth appear and give Special Bail to the Action, Judgment will be entered by Default, and the land above-mentioned will be sold as the law directs.

Benjamin Ives Gilman, Prothonotary.

Market, July 30th, 1798.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMINGS & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock Street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis, John Waddington, James Taylor, Cornelius Comery, Assignees.

August 18.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH STREET, 18 Bags Fresh Cloves.

Willings & Francis.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

For and upon every coach	dolls.
upon every chariot	15
upon every post chaise	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phaeton, with or without top	9
upon every coach	9
upon other carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with feel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon carriages with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with feel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden springs	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

For all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one license for carrying on the business of retailing of wine in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 20 gallon—and one license for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by **JAMES ASH,** Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, } 22d August, 1798. }

Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

The Stamp Press is removed

to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tu. days, Thursdays and Saturdays. August 22.

PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nide Town, Germantown road.

Whereas Catharine, the Wife

of the Subscriber, has left my bed and board without any just cause.—The said Catharine having contracted several debts on my account; this is therefore to warn all persons from trusting or having her on my account as I am determined not to answer any after the date of this advertisement. **JOHN KUHN.**

Philadelphia, 22d August, 1798.

MR. LENIZ,

Teacher of the Piano Forte,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to attend his scholars and others at Germantown—should as many as Twelve request his attendance he will wait on them immediately.—Please to direct to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

August 20.

Any person in the neighbour-

hood of Germantown desirous of effecting Insurance at the Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, now opened at the North West Corner of Ninth and Market Streets, may know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the house of **Sennet W. Fisher, Esq.** in Germantown.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. PENNO.

An Oration appeared in your paper a few weeks since on the subject of foreign immigration. The included oration containing sentiments delivered on the same subject you are requested to publish.

AN ORATION.

On the following question: "Would it be consistent with policy and justice to prohibit the immigration of foreigners into the United States?" delivered in a literary society at Princeton.

MR. PRESIDENT.

THE people of the United States are thinly scattered over an immense territory, they have vast tracts of land covered with almost impenetrable forests, and even the country at present under cultivation, especially to the South, presents a gloomy and discouraging prospect. The arts and manufactures, which are the nerves of government, and the chief sources of national independence have but just arisen, and their farther progress and improvement are impeded for want of capitals to establish and skill to practise them. America is in short in a state of infancy, a state the most dangerous in which a nation can exist, one most liable to sudden change and calculated to invite aggression from every power that confiding in its own strength, is ready to prey upon the weakness of others. America should take warning from the horrors of a few years war, from the late hostile aggressions of foreign powers, now the portents of this state of debility. She should make every possible exertion to render herself independent in the political world, and to prepare for encountering upon equal terms, the nations who may hereafter chafe to be her enemies. Every encouragement should therefore be given to the extraordinary means of population, to improvement in agriculture, in the arts and manufactures, and to the extension of commerce. Whether the migration of foreigners into America has any and what is its effects upon this encouragement, are important political considerations in the discussion of the question before us. Would it be consistent with policy and justice to prohibit the immigration of foreigners into the United States of America? I apprehend that such a measure would be inconsistent with both sound policy, and the immediate principles of justice and humanity.

It is readily allowed that the population of America will be more rapidly increased if the immigration of foreigners be permitted, than by the ordinary means alone; but, it is said, that without the aid of foreigners she will in less than a century attain a competent population. Admitting this calculation to be just, is it advisable to wait for so long a period? Is no danger to be apprehended in the mean time from the avarice and ambition of powerful nations? Happily for America, the first period of her infancy has been spent, while Europe convulsed with wars, and wasted by internal commotions, has been constrained to employ her fleets and armies within the sphere of her own politics.

Peace will, however, soon restore her wonted vigor, and restless ambition may transfer the field of war to the banks of our western waters. France has long lamented the dependency of her rich West India colonies upon the commerce of the United States. She has with an avicious eye beheld us reaping the golden harvest reserved for herself, and anxious to wrest it from us, she has repeatedly sought to procure from Spain a province on our Western boundary. Disappointed there, and emboldened by a confidence of success, she will cross the Mississippi, and attempt to effect by military prowess, what she vainly hoped to accomplish by intrigue. Let us, Mr. President, anticipate an event which might meet us unprepared; and by an early settlement of this extensive country, endeavor to secure it from the predatory incursions of a savage foe, or the more regular and alarming encroachments of a civilized enemy.

The Southern States are particularly interested in encouraging the immigration of foreigners. Not only in the extent of their territory wholly disproportionate to their narrow population, but unfortunately, a large part of that population consists of slaves. Warned of the impolicy of a general manumission, by the fatal experience of a neighboring country, they view with infinite concern the continual increase of an evil already grown to an alarming height; and they consider a rapid accession of white inhabitants by migrations from abroad, its only remedy. By augmenting the ratio of freemen to slaves, they can effectually preserve their internal tranquility. But the ordinary course of population, the negroes, whose condition has been within late years considerably ameliorated, multiply even more rapidly than the whites; and were the access of foreigners cut off, the people of the South might, at some future period, be compelled like the Lacedaemonians, either to submit to be massacred themselves, or to murder in cool blood their miserable slaves.

Every wife state would direct its operations with a view to increase the number of its inhabitants. To effect this important object, agriculture is encouraged, the arts are promoted, and commerce is extended. In short, the multiplication of its members together with their perfection, is the sole object of civil society; and, surely, so important a mean of attaining this end, one which has ever been, and still continues to be, so highly advantageous to the United States, should not be neglected.

It is not, however, in the effect of foreign immigration upon the population of the country, that I view its only benefit. The improvement it introduces in our agriculture, are of equal, if not greater, importance to the wealth and power of the United States. Our emigrants, Mr. President, are from old countries. In every country which has been long settled, the population of which has become as extensive as its means of subsistence will permit, we find habits of industry and economy pervading the different classes of the community. The pain of want and the disgrace of poverty, here operate as powerful motives to exertion; and amidst the scantiness of subsistence, is a disposition to parsimony early formed. Inured to labor, the inhabitants of such a state possess the power of acquiring property; and having often felt the want of it, they can justly appreciate its value. When, impelled by a desire to improve their condition, or flying from famine or oppression, they leave their native country, they carry with them their habits and manners contracted in early life; but they often meet with men whose character is wholly different from their own. In new countries, such, particularly, as have been favored by nature in their climate and soil, men are accustomed to procure subsistence with but little exertion. The motives to industry are here too weak, and habits of idleness are quickly contracted among the people. Having never endured the pain of want, and surrounded by

enty, they soon lose the manners of their ancestors who had labored in activity.

We need only turn to these countries to see the effect of their manners upon agriculture. In the one country we behold a garden. The hand of necessity here directs the genius of the farmer to numerous inventions calculated to improve or abridge the operations of labor. Every method of fertilizing the soil is discovered. The implements of husbandry are all made perfect. Numerous machines are contrived, to prepare the produce of the earth for market. Every unnecessary expenditure is cut off; every article that can be applied to an useful purpose is carefully preserved. Industry and economy continually augment the private capital of the farmer; his stock destined for the employment of productive labor; for improving the lands, and augmenting the revenue of the state.

In the other country, what a contrast is presented to our view? Agriculture seems here intended to disolate, not to improve or adorn the territory. The eye dwells with more pleasure on the forests, than on the fields. In the facility with which the ordinary wants of human nature can be supplied, the planter is negligent both in acquiring and accumulating wealth. The soil leads him to idleness in cultivating the earth; the latter, to prodigality. Sometimes called hospitality, in confining its fruits to the fields of large tracts of land, he falsely imagines that the greater the space over which he spreads a certain quantity of labour, the greater will be its product. In pursuance of this favourite idea, the forest is made every year to groan beneath the axe of the labourer. A ruinous cultivation soon impoverishes the cleared lands, and it will yield no more to the little labour bestowed upon it. More land is opened; this is as quickly deserted as the former. The planter now removes to another district; he traverses the desolate fields that surround him, and recomences his system of havoc. The whole country is at length impoverished; and, compelled to emigrate to remote forests, he robs the savages of his birthright, and converts his hunting grounds into barren plains. Should the planter remain stationary after having exhausted his land, he is because, residing in the neighbourhood of some small village, he has involved himself in debt, and is too poor to remove. At his death, he leaves his offspring to share a patrimony, which, with its encumbrances, reduces them to begging.

In the interim, the industrious poor, who have emigrated from abroad, having amassed a small sum, the wages of a few years labour, purchase the worn out land. Educated under hardships and fatigue, they are not discouraged by the wretched prospect before them. They reduce to practice the system of agriculture to which they had been accustomed at home. They extend their labour over no more land, than their experience tells them they can thoroughly till, and preserve perpetually fertile. They acquire riches, and render them permanent by their application. Satisfied with a small but commodious dwelling, the greater part of their annual income is employed in erecting shelters for their laboring cattle, and store houses for the preservation of their grain. They generate habits of industry in those around them, by teaching them a new and more profitable system of agriculture. Their example spreads; their implements of husbandry, their valuable machines are copied. The country assumes another aspect: it is clothed with constant verdure, and crowned with rich orchards bending to the earth. Its means of subsistence infinitely multiplied, extend its population augment its wealth and power.

These observations, applying more particularly to the Southern part of the United States, are confirmed by appearances every where. Let me ask Mr. P. in what state does agriculture flourish more? in Pennsylvania; and yet, Pennsylvania is among the latest settled states. She, however, by a toleration of all religious tenets, and by other wise regulations, has encouraged the emigration of foreigners, and we have accordingly, seen her in little more than a single century, outstrip her sister states in population, in agriculture, and, in fine, in every art, that ministers to the wants, or furnishes the conveniences of life. And where do we find the best cultivated country in the Southern States? Where do we find either foreigners or emigrants from the north who have been themselves taught by foreigners?

The immigration of foreigners into America has a not less beneficial influence over the arts in general. The importance of manufacturing arts to every state, whether separated from other states, or connected with them in a political society, cannot be questioned. In an agricultural country, without manufactures, the surplus produce of the soil, having no home demand to supply; must be exported to a foreign market; and the people are dependent upon foreign nations for the ornaments and conveniences of life. Hence, in a time of war, unless the state be possessed of a navy adequate to the protection of its commerce, it will not only be delicate of the comforts of life, but it will be also unable to dispose of those commodities from which its revenue is derived. The more bulky articles are, besides, unfit for exportation during a state of war, and the demand for them both in peace and war, particularly for that part of them which consists of the necessities of life, is uncertain, varying with the changes of the seasons, and the progress of devastations in other countries. In the ordinary course of seasons, the produce of the earth in every country, if not destroyed by its enemies, is adequate to the support of its inhabitants. To procure the greater certain revenue, a nation should, therefore, promote the progress of the arts. Its own artists will, then, afford a constant market to the farmer for his surplus produce; and add the value of that produce, and of their own labor to that of the rude materials manufactured for home or foreign consumption. But, although, it is admitted, that the arts are of the greatest importance to a country, I shall be told, that in America, the wages of labor are so high as to prevent their establishment. I would ask how is the price of labor to be lowered? or, supposing it to continue at its present rate, how is the evil complained of to be remedied? The value of labor cannot certainly be lowered by diminishing the quantity of it brought to market. Where the high price of a commodity is occasioned by the demand existing for it, the only way of reducing it, is to increase the quantity offered for sale; this method of lowering the price of any article, will always prove effectual. As far, therefore, as the emigration of foreigners into America augments the quantity of labor in the American market, so far does it promote the practice of the arts by reducing the wages of the laborers employed in them.

(To be Continued)

RICHMOND, August 21.

On Wednesday the 15th of August, '98, Capt. Roger Gregory, with his Subaltern officers, belonging to the Light Infantry company annexed to the first battalion of the 33d regiment of Virginia militia, waited on Gen. Marshall with the following address, signed by ninety of the said company.

To gen. John Marshall.

SIR,

AMIDST the general congratulations which have welcomed you to your native land, be pleased, Sir, to accept those of the Light Infantry company, belonging to the 1st battalion of the 33d regiment.

Called into the service of your country, we behold your departure with mingled emotions of regret and exultation; whilst

we anticipated the temporary absence of a friend whose society we loved and admired, we were proud of furnishing a citizen, capable by his distinguished talents and virtue of vindicating our violated rights, and maintaining the honour, dignity and independence of our government. We were not ignorant of the sacrifices you were about to make, by accepting an appointment which was to separate you from your family, your friends and professional pursuits; nor can we ever cease to feel the most grateful sense of the services which your patriotism and uninterfered exertions have upon this occasion rendered to your country. In fulfilling the important duties of the mission to France we have had to admire the patience, the firmness and the talents for eminently displayed by our envoys. We have seen personal indignities offered to themselves, which could not provoke them to forget the language of peace and reconciliation; neither the artifices, nor the menace of the corrupt despots of France, could seduce them to commit the safety, the honor and independence of America by purchasing for her a temporary and delusive peace. A peace which purchased by the abasement of our national character and sovereignty, would only have served to expose the weakness of our government, and to invite a repetition of injuries. The refusal of our enemies to negotiate, may even to listen to our complaint, could not prevent our envoys from proclaiming at the fest of despotism itself, and in a lile at once decent and manly, by arguments the most able and convincing to vindicate her cause, and to expose the injustice, the perfidy and the ambition of the French Republic.

You have been unsuccessful, Sir, in the object of your mission, but you have obtained for your country a glorious triumph.

Our government, convinced that peace was unattainable but upon terms incompatible with its honor, safety and independence, had nothing to do but to prepare for war, and relying upon the united efforts of its citizens, to repel the unjust pretensions of a nation, regardless of every law which could set bounds to its rapacity and ambition. We behold those preparations with firmness, and condoning in the justice of our cause, feel no apprehensions as to the event.

Accept, Sir, our best wishes for your personal happiness, and may the thanks of a grateful country reward you for the eminent services which you have rendered her.

To which General MARSHALL returned the following answer.

To the Light Infantry Company belonging to the First Battalion of the 33d Regiment.

Receive, Gentlemen, my unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments for the congratulations with which you have been pleased to welcome my return to my native land—congratulations which are the dearer to me because they proceed from you.

Your kind regrets felt at my departure, your anticipations of the fidelity with which I should endeavor to discharge the duties assigned to me, your flattering approbation of the conduct of the late envoys from the United States to France, an approbation founded on a complete knowledge of that conduct—these sentiments and the warm and cordial manner in which you express them, make on my mind an impression as deep as it will be lasting, and whenever I pursue my memory shall retrace the varied scenes of my life, the truly friendly reception given me by the Light Infantry Company belonging to the first battalion of the 33d Regiment, will be classed among the most pleasing of them.

While I rejoice gentlemen, that you approve both the firmness and the patience manifested by the envoys of the United States, while I declare that firmness to have been supported by a devotion to the independence of this country which no circumstances can ever shake, and that patience to have been maintained by a deep-rooted folitude for peace, and a determination to essay all justifiable means for its attainment, I ought also to observe that the instructions of our government and its well known wishes as well as those of our fellow citizens at large, marked out and prescribed in plain and legible characters the line of conduct which has been pursued. The objects of the mission were to do justice, to obtain justice, and to preserve peace. The efforts to effect these objects were sincere, the means were chosen with the best judgment the envoys possessed, that the means were unhappy unsuccessful is imputable to causes they were unable to controul. I recognize with pride and with pleasure the spirit of my fellow citizens and of freemen in the sentiment that the safety, the honor and the independence of America would have been committed by the purchase of a temporary and delusive peace—a peace which purchased by the abasement of its national character and sovereignty, could only have served to expose the weakness of its government and to invite a repetition of injuries. Nation after nation has evinced the justness of this sentiment. Nation after nation has fallen the victim of its credulity and misplaced confidence in the efficacy of submission. Happy indeed will be the lot of America, if, taught by the experience of others, she opens her eyes on the approaching danger, uses all her means to repel it, and thus preserves that liberty which is banished from so great a portion of the earth. Since peace was unattainable, I think with you gentlemen, that wisdom and duty enjoin a preparation for that war which our government has fought in vain to avert by all those means which an independent nation can permit itself to use, and I rejoice to believe that my fellow citizens behold those preparations with firmness, and that confiding in the justness of their cause they feel no apprehension as to the event.

Accept, gentlemen, my warmest thanks for your wishes for my personal happiness, and credit the sincerity with which I reciprocate them.

J. MARSHALL.

GEORGE TOWN, August 24.
To the Voters of the City of Annapolis, of Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to leave you as the representative of this district in congress, if honored by an election to a seat in that important station.

It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the present occasion—neither will I trespass on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political sentiments.

I hope, however, that a majority of this district will be pleased to know, that I am and ever have been a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am and ever have been a decided friend to the wife, firm and virtuous administration of that government—that I consider our independence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of France or any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my character, I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as false as the hearts of their fabricators.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

August 20.

For the CENTINEL.

Were any one to say our constitution was designed to destroy itself, the absurdity would be manifest, yet calling our sedition law unconstitutional, appears tantamount.

No inconvenience will result from that law, to prudent men who value national welfare; and it is no part of the constitution to accommodate its internal enemies; although it must protect them if their conduct be ineffective.

True liberty, secured by government, consists in a total restraint from evil, and an entire freedom to do good.

The people of America agreed in what made their sovereignty should be exercised, their will expressed and their force applied.

Voting in congress such powers as had ineffectually been entrusted to the several members of the confederacy; and also power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution, the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officers thereof."

These other powers cannot but relate to the intent of that social compact, to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

Nothing therefore appears more constitutional, than an act of the supreme power, expressing the will of the people, against disunion, faction, national imbecility, and licentiousness; for, against these evils, the constitution was created; and were they prevalent, they would surely destroy it.

A REPUBLICAN.

August 1798.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25.

COMMUNICATION.

A false statement of the *frases* at the old Coffee-House, on Wednesday evening, having been made by the Irish renegade in the Time Piece of this morning, it may be satisfactory to receive a correct one, which we here present the public.

The Time Piece of Tuesday last, having as usual abused one of our citizens, a Mr. McDougal, he called at the office on Thursday morning for the purpose of discovering and punishing the author. The foreman of the press, whose name we have not obtained, denied Burke, and indeed said he had not been there for some time, but had sent such pieces as he wished should be published. After some altercation on the subject of Mr. McDougal's errand, this fellow told him he was willing to be considered as Mr. Burke himself, and to answer for whatever had appeared at the press, and that he would meet him at any place he would name, accompanied by one friend each, and give him satisfaction. The Old Coffee-House was agreed upon as the place, and that they should meet at 8 o'clock the same evening. Mr. McDougal with his pretended friend Mr. Lusk, went at the time appointed, and there met his antagonist with his friend. After a few words McDougal struck him, but before a second of time could pass, the door was burst in by a gang consisting of sixty people, who had assembled for the purpose and lay under the houses in a neighboring street, and at the giving of the watch word "UP" had all rushed forward—Every thing was instantly in confusion, the candles blown out, and as many as could get as him, fell upon Mr. McDougal, with intent it is imagined to destroy him, but the noise having awakened the attention of the citizens, a Mr. Knox, with Mr. Levy and a few others rushed in, and discovered such feats of prowess, as very soon to disperse the cowardly rascals, who jumped out of the windows and doots with greater precipitation than they had entered, and it being soon rumored that the watch were at hand, the word "UP" was again given, and in two minutes not a man of them was to be seen.

Enquiry was instantly set on foot to identify the names and persons of some of the villains, but in vain; the most that could then be collected was, that they appeared to be a band of Irish, and that they called themselves occasionally "The United Irishmen," and that this scandalous affair had been set on foot and directed principally by a certain idle mechanic, who keeps a shop in Maiden Lane—I hardly know how to describe him—he is tall, s.m. smock-faced, crumpled looking gentleman; goes rather jimmily dressed, but with his nostrils much

plugged with snuff—it will be useless, however, for any person of curiosity to go to his shop to look at him, for it is ten chances to one if they would find him there, if they could discover the hole where the venomous Irish spider has retreated from the light and spins his daily web of slander for the Time Piece, there they might possibly find him—But to resume the thread of my story: this young man is the same one alluded to in the Time Piece of this morning, as having assured Mr. McDougal, "that he should be met at any place with one friend for the purpose of receiving satisfaction"—he had gone into Wilkie's porter house over against the scene of action, under pretence of playing a game of draughts, but he kept such a peering about, and running to the door, (putting himself always into the attitude of listening) as to excite the suspicions of every one in the room, and at the first sound of the word "UP," he left his game and flew across the way to countenance the mob—so much has been already discovered, but we hope measures will be taken to drag these people to detection and to punishment.

Having said this, we assert in general terms that such part of the story in the Time Piece as differs materially from this statement is a scold's tale; it might however be a want of justice to Mr. McDougal not to say that the account of his striking the Irishman at the office is a downright lie and worthy the author.

After the story is concluded by Burke he says, "Twenty-five Irish gentlemen have left their names at this office to accompany date Citizen Putty or his friends. The number can be made up to 900 if necessary." Now let me appeal to the citizens of New-York, let me ask our "Young Men" if they will tamely bear to be insulted and challenged in a public paper by 900 United Irishmen? Whoever has read the late accounts of their conspiracies to burn and destroy the city of Dublin, must shudder to find by accident that there are such numbers lurking in this city—for what purpose, God only knows.

AN AMERICAN.

The name of the author is left with the printer.

STOCKBRIDGE August 21.

It will appear how well the government of France calculated on their "diplomatic skill," and the zeal of their partisans to paralyze the measures of our government, by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north part of this country.

"August 17th, 1798."

"Yesterday, several of us who had received a previous invitation, went to Pownall in order to shew our respect to his Excellency, the Governor of Vermont, who we heard, had presented a certain company with a standard, and was to be entertained on the occasion."

Whilst at dinner, information was received that a reserve of Jacobins who had been left behind, were busy in erecting a LIBERTY-POLE to grace his Excellency's march back to Bennington. I should have added that the Bennington and Shaftsbury Jacobins affected to come on two hours before the Governor, unwilling to honor his procession with their presence; but they accompanied him back, to witness the degrading and unprecedented insult which was intended him. I had a few select friends, about 45 in all, and offered personally to his Excellency to march before him, cut down the pole and clear the way; but his prudence would not suffer him to authorize us. However prompted by curiosity, I went up as far as Clarke's tavern, where the Pole was erected. We saw from a distance that it was guarded by a party who seemed to be armed. I proceeded with a friend in my carriage, saw the Governor again, who was then within ten rods of the shameful ensign of sedition, and I warmly asked him if he would submit to ride by it. He checked me, and I thought it my duty to submit. The Jacobinical crew went on triumphantly, and I turned about with a heavy heart and a full charge of indignation, which had not been lessened by the repeated insults offered to my cockade. After I had rode two miles back, I met captain Gordenier, captain Ellsworth and seven or eight more; they asked me if the Governor had rode by the Pole? I answered in the affirmative. One of them observed he hoped it would not take root, although planted in such favourable soil. I gave a hint how to prevent it, and fix and myself in a moment pledged their honor and life to each other. I gave a carriage in charge to a friend, jumped behind a dragon and borrowed one of their swords. We went to the spot, placed five centinels; I had a post within five yards of the pole and covered Ellsworth, who handled the axe. About twenty fellows rallied from the tavern and came to oppose us, but we kept them off with our swords, and the pole gratified our ears in a few minutes with the grateful sound of its expiring groan."

WILLIAM M'LAW,

SADLER & HARNESSE MAKER,
HAS Removed to the Corner of Chestnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years past.

Doctor GOURDES,
No. 28, Pine-Street;
LIE SURGEON in the army of St. Domingo, OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Philadelphia in the line of his profession. He flatters himself that his long successful experience in the West-India fever, will procure him the confidence of the citizens of this city; particularly those attacked by the present Epidemic.

The Subscribers have removed for the present from Penn-street to Eleventh-street, between Filbert and High-streets.
Willing & Francis.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

POSTSCRIPT.

Late last night arrived ship Jane, Gardner, 67 days from Grenock. By her we have received papers to June 16, which contain London dates to the 13th, 4 days later than any heretofore received; from which we select the following:

LONDON, June 11.

The Dutch papers received on Saturday contain the following article received from Paris—"The French at Toulon evinced so much reluctance to go on shipboard, that to obtain a sufficient number of them, domiciliary visits were found indispensable. The soldiers, on the other hand, seemed, as the phrase runs, as if they were going to a wedding."

Twelve Spanish ships of the line, and 6 frigates, it is said, are intended to join the Toulon fleet from Carthage and Barcelona, which, with the transports, amount to 300 sail; there are also three advice boats, four bombs and 6 gun-boats.

The party of the mountain, or the terrorists have acquired to powerful ascendancy in France, that the directory have been compelled to admit those recently elected to the councils. To counteract, however, their influence and desperate machinations, the directory have liberated all those numerous royalists who had been confined immediately preceding, and subsequent to the elections. All accounts agree in the increased prospect of a political convulsion being on the eve of taking place.

The following battalions are ordered for Ireland:

The first battalion of the second regiment from the tower; the first battalion of the 3d regiment from Portland barracks; and the third battalion of the first regiment doing duty at Winchester.

The whole consisting of 24 companies, 80 men in each company, amounting to 1920 rank and file.

Gen. Stanwix has the command of the troops on this expedition.

All the men of war at Spithead, ready for sea, have received orders to sail on the shortest notice, after the embarkation of these troops.

The letters received by the Lisbon mail state the very unexpected return there of rear admiral Nelson, who was supposed to have gone up the Mediterranean. He rejoined the fleet with all the ships that had been placed under his command, after having victualled and well stored them at Gibraltar. On the same day the Alcmena frigate brought in a valuable Spanish frigate from Buenos Ayres.

Intelligence was received in town on Saturday that Sir Roger Curtis had joined Earl St. Vincent with five sail of the line.

It is generally understood here, that Lord St. Vincent will sail with his whole force to meet the Toulon fleet; leaving the Spaniards to their own option of putting to sea or not.

June 13.

If credit can be given to a letter from Malta, a revolution has been effected in that island. It is believed in Italy, that this is one of the objects of the expedition from Toulon. The property at Rome belonging to the island of Malta, has been already confiscated for the benefit of the French republic.

A vessel has arrived at Yarmouth, which was taken by the North Sea fleet, and supposed to be bound for Ireland, as it had on board a great number of pikes, with arms, clothing, &c. Another vessel with 20,000 flint of arms, intended for the rebels, has been captured by one of admiral King's squadron; and one, with 12,000 flint of arms, is also reported to have been captured by Lord Hugh Seymour. (Star.)

Pilots have left this country, for the purpose of conducting the Russian fleet into our seas. It is not certain what station it is to take; but there is every disposition in that court heartily to co-operate in the plans of our cabinet. This fleet, which is said to consist of ten sail of the line and five or six frigates is expected very soon.

GLASGOW, June 16.

Paris Papers till the 9th inst. were received on Wednesday. They contain no news of any consequence. The defection of the Toulon fleet is still unknown.

DUBLIN, June 7.

Sir Edward Crosbie, Bart. was tried at Carlow yesterday, found guilty, hanged, his head taken off, and put on the top of the gall with a few of his friends.

Sir Edward Crosbie, Bart. was the head of a very ancient family, but of an impaired fortune, and we are informed, enjoyed for a long time past apension from the crown. He had been called to the Irish bar, at which he practised for a short time, and had distinguished himself by the zeal which he displayed in promoting the formation of the volunteer corps who associated in Ireland before the conclusion of the last war. He was the confidential friend of Hamilton Rowan, Coun. Tone, and Captain Tandy.

Dublin Paper, June 9.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant general Johnston, to lieutenant general Lake, dated at Kofs 7th June, 1798.

"I find you a return of the killed, wounded and missing of the troops engaged on the 6th instant. Their numbers you will, I trust, find not great, when you take into consideration the numbers they were opposed to. This must be imputed to their gallantry."

"From the bell accounts which have been received, the number of rebels killed, is stated to be upwards of 2000. Their wounded must have been very considerable, but the number cannot be ascertained as they were carried off by the rebels."

"The general severely regrets the loss of that brave officer Lord Mountjoy, who fell early in the contest."

A letter has also been received from major general Nugent, at Belfast, dated the 9th inst. which states, that the rebels were dispersed in all directions, except at Toome, whither general Knox and colonel Clavering were proceeding,

and that many of them had laid down their arms.

June 13.

We have heard with concern that Lord Kingborough has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

FROM THE DIARY.

By the ship June, Captain Gardiner, arrived last night from Grenock in 67 days, we have received files of Glasgow and Edinburgh papers to the 18 of June, inclusive, 9 days later than any European intelligence that has been published in this country. From their late dates we expected to see their contents of greater importance than we find them upon examination. They were received last evening at a late hour. We cannot, therefore, give more than a brief summary for this morning's diary. Our paper tomorrow will contain ample details of every thing in them that may be judged interesting or important.

The most prominent articles are those which respect the affairs of Ireland. The insurgents and the king's troops have had several engagements, two of them especially desperate, in which the latter have been uniformly victorious. At New Ross, on the 5th June, the rebels were defeated with the loss of upwards of 2000 (some accounts say 5000) killed, and a considerable number of wounded, who were carried off by their party. On the 7th they were driven from Antrim (of which place they had just taken possession) with great slaughter, by Major General Nugent.

In the action of New Ross the insurgents were said to be 10,000 strong, the troops only 1400. The battle commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning, and did not terminate until 5 in the evening.

On the 12th an express was received from Gen. Nugent, stating that Donaghadee was in possession of the Rebels, where they were in great force; and that in the north of Ireland, from Colerain to Larne, they were assembled in the best manner they were capable of.

In the French Council of Five Hundred a proposal to open a new credit for 20 millions of livres (nearly 900,000 sterling) for defraying the expenses of the expedition against England has been adopted.

The Bien Informe, contains a detailed account of the steps which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has taken to justify himself from the imputations which the publication of the documents relative to American Negotiations at Paris had thrown upon him. This interesting account consists of a correspondence between Talleyrand Perigord and Mr. Gerry, on the subject of the publication, and the mythical characters alluded to in it, under the titles of W. X. Y. and Z. This correspondence is preceded by a laboured defence of the conduct of the French Government with respect to America, and an endeavour to refute the charges which the American documents contain.

The Emperor of Germany is arming; he has declared he cannot agree to the last proposals of the French Ministers at Rastadt; and the king of Prussia has also declared that they are inadmissible.

The Marquis Cronwallis is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with full powers to coerce or conciliate as circumstances may require.

General Buonaparte is off Corfica.

Accounts received in London state that France is apparently on the eve of political convulsion.

Aug. 27.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

From Norfolk, Aug. 23.

"A St. Mary's (Potomack) pilot-boat arrived here on Tuesday evening, spoke that morning, a Danish barque 45 days from Hamburg, the captain of which requested them to inform the printers, that Russia, Sweden and Denmark had declared war AGAINST FRANCE."

BOSTON August 24.

Yesterday arrived in town from Bayonne, via Marblehead, Mr. Hinkley, late mate of the Galen. He brought no papers, but informed that he heard Lord St. Vincent's had gone into the Mediterranean in pursuit of the Toulon fleet, leaving a squadron to confine the Spaniards to Cadiz; that a war was expected with America, and privateers were equipping for the indiscriminate capture of our vessels.

On the Banks of Newfoundland, spoke a fishing schooner, that had fallen in with the brig Mara, of Boston, capt. Hatch, from Bourdeaux for Charleston, that had met with brig Sophia, from Havre for Philadelphia, on board of which Mr. Gerry was a passenger.

The vessel in which Mr. Hinkley came, was the Hannah, capt. Belfom. She had 50 days' passage. Lat. 41, 31, long. 32, was boarded by the French privateer Fancy of Nantz, of 18 guns, who closely examined the papers, and finding her to be only in ballast, suffered her to proceed. Lat. 44, 36, long. 44, spoke brig Angelica, Robertson, of Philadelphia, 24 days from Lisbon. Captain came on board and delivered Dispatches for Government—thinking they would be safer and arrive sooner in the Hannah.

Left at Bayonne.

Vessels.	Owned.	State.	Value.
Nelly & Kitty,	Baltimore,	on trial	250,000
Adelaide,	do.	do.	160,000
Federalist,	Charleston,	cond.	150,000
Superb,	Boston,	on trial	300,000
Galien,	do.	cond.	300,000
Maria,	do.	do.	40,000
Three Sisters,	Wiscasset,	do.	20,000
Pilgrim,	Beverly,	do.	8,000
Mercury,	Marblehead,	do.	25,000
Hannah,	do.	do.	27,000
Retriever,	Newburyport,	do.	25,000
Elther,	Gloucester,	do.	12,000
Perry,	Philadelphia,	do.	150,000
Albany,	do.	do.	80,000
Ruby,	do.	do.	127,000

Dollars, 1,474,000

This computation is much too low. Besides these, six ships have been condemned at Bordeaux; and no one cleared since Jan. 1798.

Letters have been received in town dated Lisbon, July 7, but containing no news. They came by the way of Marblehead.

Extra of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Malaga, dated June 26.

"There is at this time a report circulating that admiral Nelson, has fallen in with the Toulon fleet, taken some, sunk others and put the remainder to flight. This news is so good, I am fearful it will not prove true."

"The order which recently prevailed here, for detaining all French privateers, and sending their crews to Toulon, has ceased to operate, and they are actively equipping again."

FROM SURINAM.

We are informed, that the Governor of Surinam, justly irritated by the irregular conduct and horrid proceedings of the people of Cayenne, has ordered five frigates of 40 guns each, to liberate any neutral vessel, stopped by the privateers of that place, and to enable them to reach the river of Surinam. It is strongly conjectured that a negotiation exists between the British and the government of Surinam, from several reciprocal proceedings, in favor of each other. Markets are extremely high, provisions very scarce, lumber and dry goods much wanted.

Mr. Lilly, a respectable merchant of Philadelphia, being at Cayenne with a vessel and cargo, at the time Pichegru, &c. escaped, was charged with being concerned in that business, arrested, put in irons, and sent on board a frigate to be carried to France for trial.

Captain Hill saw a letter from Cayenne from the Governor of Surinam, in which he observed, there had but two vessels arrived with provisions for two months; that there was neither bread nor salt meat there, and that the troops were of necessity fed on calladars and fresh meat.

Wiscasset, Aug. 17.

On Tuesday evening last, Messrs. Henry Hopkins and John W. Scott, editors and printers of the Wiscasset Telegraph, were arrested by Mr. Timothy Parsons, for printing and publishing, on the 25th day of May last, a piece of Miscellany under the signature of "Philo Jacobin."

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29.

CITY-HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 28th to 29th August.

ADMITTED.

Mary Canady, Walnut, by 4th ft.
Hugh Dougherty, Elmlic's alley.
John Brown, above Kensington bridge.
Latitia Mecru.
Ann Meeker, 3d above Lombard st.
Geo. Herbert, sign of the ox, Cable Lane.
Patrick Nicholoff, 2d below Catharine st.
Isabella McCane, No. 6 Norris's alley.
John McCallister, 4th, corner Plum st.
Betty Vacker, No. 78 fourth 2d ft.
John Mifley, No. 2 Chancery lane.
M'Cormick, a child, 3 years old.
Geo. M'Cormick, do. 2 1-2 do.

DIED.

George Bredan 4 days ill previous to ad.
Elizabeth Jemman 2 do
Paul Houghy 3 do
Charles Munday 5 do
Catharine Duffy 4 do
Patrick Cairns 4 do
George Herbert 3 do
Sally Terry refused to submit to remedies.
Eloped—John Campbell.

Remaining in the Hospital, 67, 20 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred in Hospital Ground.
From City Hospital 8
City and Liberties 10

Total 18.

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

SAMUEL COOPER.

JAMES THOMPSON, Steward.

By order of the Board of Managers,

WM. JONES, President.

Attest,

WM. PENROSE, Clerk pro tem.

Buried in the several Church burying grounds, exclusive of those at the Hospital for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock last evening—13 adults—8 children.

SIXTY-NINE new cases of the prevailing fever, reported by 25 Physicians, for the last 24 hours.

DIED—On the 27th inst at Trenton, after an illness of 24 hours, Mr. NORTH, late Clerk in the office of the Accountant of the War Department.

—Mr. Frederick Kiffelman, merchant of this city.

—Mr. Gifford Dally.

The Committee who have charge of the Tents will be much obliged to such of their fellow citizens, who may have any straw to dispose of, if they will be kind enough to send it to the Tents, on the Commons near the Powder House as the same is much wanted to make the situation of the Poor comfortable.

By order of the Committee,

PETER MIERCKEN, chairman.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the use of the Poor.

August 28—One waggon load of Straw, from Mr. Peter Robeson.

By order of the Committee.

PETER MIERCKEN, Chairman.

August 29.

APPOINTMENTS—By the President.

Samuel Sgreaves of Pennsylvania, Commissioner under the Sixth Article of the British Treaty—vice James Innes, Esq. deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Butler, commanding the troops of the United States in the State of Tennessee, Commissioner for treating with the Cherokee Nation of Indians—vice John Steel, Esq. resigned.

A letter from New York says, that 100 persons were taken sick in that city on Saturday last with a violent disorder, and yet the New-York papers are silent on the subject.

Both branches of the Legislature of New York have unanimously agreed to an address to the President of the United States—The address will appear to-morrow.

Bache again repeats that the French fleet arrived on the coast of Ireland, about the 7th June—but insists upon it that they kept the matter private, that it was not known at Cork, four days after the event, owing to the extent of the island.

The editor of the Aurora of yesterday, charges some merchants, whose only God, he says is money, with introducing the fever into the city—Bache did not consult the Academy in this case—he then goes on to say, that these merchants fly from the contagion, and "comfort themselves in their retirement with this humane consolation—that few except the drags of the city, the riff-raff, that is the honest and laborious poor, suffer from the disease." The tendency, if not the object of such villainous publications must be obvious, they merit more than they can receive.

The Jacobins laugh in their sleeve that the federalists should start more than one candidate in several districts.

Bache, or one of his paragraphists insists that the Mediterranean sea, is not like a water tub placed in sight of Lisbon.

MR. FENNO.

At a time, when many distressed inhabitants are flying from the city, to avoid the prevailing fever, it will become their countrymen to treat them with kindness, much less it is becoming to practice impositions upon them.

I am led to this reflection by receiving a letter from my correspondent to the southward, who writes me, that the tavern keeper at Baltimore was so furly, there was no asking him to do any thing.—Good reason, may exist, to refuse admittance into Baltimore to a person infected, or supposed to be infected with a malignant fever, but no good reason can be assigned, for an unfriendly behaviour to strangers, who conduct with decency and pay seven shillings and six pence for a dinner, four shillings and six pence for a breakfast, and six shillings and eight pence for a supper.

AN OBSERVER.

To Mr. —, Philadelphia, Aug. 26, '98.

This day I received your load of lime, by your lad, aged about fifteen years, and paid him for it,—he called it twenty eight bushels;—as we sometimes measure wood, and weigh bread in Philadelphia, I thought I might, for once, without giving offence, measure your lime; accordingly I proposed to your boy to do it—he did not like my proposal very well, but was forced to submit, as the pile did not look like over-measure—rather than do it, he offered to a rate two bushels, but I could not agree to that, as it was not a fair way, to take any of your lime for nothing, so at it we went, and every time we filled we asked the boy, if there was too much, and when he said there was, we struck off till he was satisfied, and the whole was measured.

The quantity, by strict measure, was nineteen bushels and a half, and I paid him for twenty one and a half, supposing that one bushel might fly off or waste in the road.

The boy stared, and I believe wondered to see us measure his lime, and we all stared and wondered too; not less than six or seven of us that were present. We parted however without many words, and the only objection he made was that we measured by a half bushel, I did not mind that much, nor did I, as I intended to write to you on the subject, regard him much when he said he would tell his DADDY.

P. S. You will excuse my not mentioning your name in the new paper at length.

To Mr. —, Aug. 27.

A word to you if you please, I bought and measured your load of lime to day, you told me it contained forty five bushels; and you measured it fairly yourself and found it only thirty seven bushels and a half, which I called thirty eight bushels, supposing it waited half a bushel, with which you were content, and promised to tell the stoneburner. From the cheerfulness you observed, in measuring your lime, and the satisfaction you expressed, I am inclined to believe the difference was owing to an error, which I hope you will avoid next time. Do bring me another load if you please and with it the lime burner's bill, mentioning the quantity, as the millers do with flour.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York August 28.

Arrived.	Days
Ship Rising Sun, Thompson, Philadelphia	4
Schoe President, Pearson, Fredericksburgh	10
John, do. Jamaica	36
President, Britt, Washington	29
Polly, do. Savannah	3
Sloop Cornelia, Clark, Norfolk	2

The Amelia, Grant, from Charleston to London, has been taken by a privateer, retaken by the Phoenix frigate, and sent to London.

The Union, Lunt, from America, is taken by a French privateer.

The ship Fair American, capt Tredwell, of and for New-York, was to clear from Genoeck on the 25th June. She mounts 12 guns.

Boston, Aug. 27.

Extra of a letter from Shelburne, (No 8.) dated August 13.

"This moment has come to anchor, the brig Nancy, capt. Taylor, of New-York, belonging to Messrs. Thomas Buchanan and Co. from that city bound to Madeira, which

was captured in fight of the island by a French privateer mounting 20 guns; and was retaken by the master and two boys, from seven French fans colottes (the prize-master and two men)—four of whom it was found necessary to throw overboard in the effort to recapture the vessel."

The ship Lydia, Burroughs, of Boston, was at Lisbon, July 1.

Ships Elizabeth of Baltimore; and capt. Tyler, of Providence, arrived at Lisbon late.

A meeting of the Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and other citizens of Philadelphia, that are friends to the constitution and government of the United States, is requested at the Union School house in Germantown, on Wednesday next, 29th August, at 4 o'clock P. M.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1798.

LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Friday the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock noon. N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed, That regular Notices will be put under a seal & cover directed to the respective payee and lodged in the Post Office every Monday until the return of the Citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Aug. 29

Removal to Germantown,

From 136, Market-Street.

RICHARD BAYLEY & Co. for the accommodation of their friends during the prevailing sickness in the City, have opened a store opposite to Doctor Marins, where they will put an extensive assortment of Chaises, Muffs, Table Linen, and every other article in the Line, and carry a full Haberdashery line.

W. Young,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

INFORMS his friends and wholesale customers in the country, who find it disagreeable to enter the city during the present fever, that orders will be received, and executed with all possible dispatch, at the

WHITE-HALL PRINTING OFFICE,

in the white building, above the Mile-Store, on the Ridge-Road.

His customers in the city are also informed, that the Store in the City will be open, every day, Sunday excepted, from Nine until One of the Clock.

NOTICE.

Bank of the United States,

August 28, 1798.

THOSE persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank, are informed, That regular Notices will be put under a seal & cover directed to the respective payee and lodged in the Post Office every Monday until the return of the Citizens.

G. SIMPSON, cashier.

August 28

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers.

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have fifty on hand at their store, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

August 28.

Arrived in the ship Pennsylvania, Capt. WILLIAMSON, from Hamburg, now lying at Chelster.

A Number of GERMAN SERVANTS, men, women, boys and girls, amongst whom are Gunsmiths, Carpenters, Turners, Taylors, Blacksmiths, Gardeners, Masons, Coachmen, Huntsmen, &c. &c. whose time of servitude is to be disposed of on board the ship.

SHIPBY & SMITH.

August 28.

The Office of the Board of Commissioners under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. between Great-Britain and the United States, is removed to the house of Matthew McConnell, Esq. on the Harford Road.

August 16

The Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, is removed to the North west corner of Ninth and Market streets.

August 13.

Lands for sale by private Contract.
Proposals will be received, by the subscriber, until the first day of September next, for the purchase of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York.

No. 1. Two lots of ground situate in the county of Albany in the town called Lansingburgh, and distinguished or known on a map of said town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

No. 2. Two tracts of land situate in the town of West-Chester, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Broun's River, the other of them near Devilard's mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Broun's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

No. 3. A tract of land situate in the county of West-Chester, on the road from Kings-bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 664 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Montgomery county, being a part of the tract called Jessup's purchase and known and distinguished in a division of the said purchase into townships by being a part of township No. 4, beginning at the S. W. corner of said purchase and at the southerly corner of said township containing by estimation about 5611 acres.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in the county of Montgomery, aforesaid, being also a part of Jessup's purchase and known and distinguished in a division of the said purchase into townships, by being a part of township No. 21 beginning at the S. W. corner of said township at the distance of 262 chains and 50 links from the most southerly corner thereof.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Ulster county, being a part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburgh patent, containing about 6000 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land situate in the county of Ulster aforesaid on the N. E. side of the river Delaware, being also a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Green patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1, at the general partition of said patent which came to the share of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and distinguished on the maps of the subdivision thereof made by Charles Webb, surveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs some distance on the river Delaware and contains about 359 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in the county of Ulster aforesaid in the fourth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 124 containing about 12,600 acres excepting thereout 300 acres heretofore granted by Robert R. Livingston to Nathaniel Schuch.

No. 9. A tract of land situate in the county of Ulster, beginning on the Papick river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general division of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3200 acres.

No. 10. Two equal undivided seventh parts of two several parcels of lands situate in the townships of Cheumung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. side of Tioga river, the same being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, these two sevenths contain about 5763 acres.

No. 11. One equal undivided seventh part of the said 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

No. 12. One equal undivided seventh part of said 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being also about 2,886 acres.

In the State of Maryland.

No. 13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchase in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, A second cove, containing about 100 acres of prime land.

No. 14. A tract of land called Porters Enlarged, and a tract called Beall's adventure on the N. E. corner of Prince George's county on the other side of the Potomack, containing about 16 acres.

No. 15. A tract of land with the house and improvements called Aren, lying on the eastern branch of the river Potomack, opposite to the city of Washington in Prince George's county containing about 175 acres.

No. 16. A tract of land with the houses, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Washington containing about 3088 acres.

No. 17. A tract of land situate in the county of Washington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 420 acres or thereabouts.

No. 18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called Spruce Spring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, also one undivided moiety of 2 1/2 tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 300 to 399 inclusive, and are situated excepting three lots which are distinguished by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which said lands adjoin.

In the State of Virginia.

A tract of meadow land with considerable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 29 acres.

Edward Fox, auctioneer.

Philadelphia, June 25th, 1798.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DAVID and JOHN GRAHAM, late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real and personal, to the subscribers, for the benefit of their creditors—

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons who are indebted to said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to the assignees at their office No. 62 Dock-street. In failure whereof legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are not immediately discharged.

SIMON WALKER, } Assignees of
CHARLES GILCHRIST, } DAVID & JOHN
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, } GRAHAM.
July 7. ths: 11p.

Samuel Richardet,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that for their accommodation, a messenger, with a letter bag, will leave his house at half past ten o'clock, for Philadelphia. Any gentleman giving orders at the post-office for his letters to be put in Richardet's bag, may receive them in Germantown by one o'clock in the afternoon.

Germantown, August 16.

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, qd—This house is in complete repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of
JOHN CR AIC,
No. 12 Dock-street.
may 16

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

FOR INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurance, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra-hazardous risks, a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandise, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is insured to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risk. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings, partly constructed of brick or stone, and partly of those wholly of wood. And in both cases, the style of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, to be consumed or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such case to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were under the former policy; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy, but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property, it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by pestilence, or any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aqueducts or other thing of like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount. One third of a year's premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

9th. A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master, carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

10th. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

11th. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimneys; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

12th. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

13th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way; what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families, or otherwise; whether any and what trade or manufacture is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

14th. Respecting goods in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to

be insured; but in the last particular minutes of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, temp. flex, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind, opened. Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelry; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moisture, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An order for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an enquiry only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
BENEZEEZ HAZARD, Secy.
Office of the Insurance Company of North America; Philad. Feb. 4, 1798.

James G. & Saml. W. Eijber,
No. 13 ARCH-STREET,
Have for Sale

200 Casks best refined Salt Petre

Best London Window Glass from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10

Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Coddles, &c.

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Bazes and Kendall Cottons.

June 29

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Afton Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expense and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought iron and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale,

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan Esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

July 17

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondaga, at a late of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist-mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another or two of cast-iron, or the best quality—and the most approved boiler, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour or exportation for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and increasing trade. The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost.

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality.

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and is entirely new.

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were pulled in the last year, nearly two hundred boxes with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent.

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genesee river and canal passing through it, as well as all water-carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible tract for a Store or Tavern—The river and lake abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Pulling mill, bark mill, tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expense—from ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the free, and the cart, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let to the premises.

If a purchaser should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to Mr. WILHELMUS MYNDESS, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

June 25

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private Sale.

These mills consist of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr mill-stones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expense. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 2 1/2 acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES.
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.
Georgetown, July 13.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no other persons that be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, and abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war; and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefit of this act, may be taken before a Judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a Judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first Justice of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classified in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: Provided, that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: Provided also, that no claim under this law, shall be eligible until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

And Pursuant to the above Act, Notice

is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, viz. the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,

Secretary of War.

July 19

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the Ship Con-necticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,

of the growth of 1794 and 1795

60 tons of Java Sugar,

In casks—For sale by

PETER BRIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

150 hhds, choice Jamaica Sugars

Jamaica rum in hhds

Brandy 1st and 2d proof in pipes, hhds.

and quassers casks

Molasses in pipes

Old Batavia Arrack

July 2

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. TENNO, 110, CHRISTENSTREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress, written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives.

June 15

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disease,

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous pestilential fever, from which the human race is threatened by the life of the

POUDRE UNIQUE.

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians.

In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, insensate rheumatism, fistulas, apoplexy, paralysis, yellow jaundice, rigors, nausea in children and in green persons, scurvy, chronic heat and fluxion of the liver, tick and nephritic or stone colic, the king evil, furors and the most inveterate and complicated venereal diseases. It is the best and best preparative for the small pox and measles, of the greatest utility, for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the yellow fever last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only two of the said powders, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the hereannexed certificates, whose original may be seen at Andrew Haffey's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—Price two dollars.

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person willing to be provided with these powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever another genuine will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated, or discovered by any other person.

H. B. In the yellow and purpl fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the Poudre Unique, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherine Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bile,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, malt-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Philtre, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chestnut Street.

August 8

DESERTED,

FROM on board the Ship of War Delaware, lying in Nantuxet Road, Joseph Foster, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 23, born at Concord, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, sandy hair and complexion.

Wm. Moon, aged 25, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair and red complexion, born in Philadelphia—the only cloths taken with him is a suit of marine clothing.

Whoever apprehends the said deserters, shall receive ten dollars for each, by applying to
W. W. BURROWS,
Major of the Marine Corps.

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship